end is a hold cut for the eye. The other and is covered with a small screen, similar to the one I suggested for a physician's use—that is, it is composed of two sheets of mica been experimenting with X rays with between which is a layer of crystals of the startling results, was found at his home, chemical I have mentioned. Because the chemical was exhausted, it was to be the chemical was exhausted, it was to be the last experiment of the night, and I had been "I have seen the Journal's story of Professor Wright, of Yale College, reparticularly careful with the Crookes tube. Edison's invention," he said, "and I regard marked:

Space No Bar. It as one of the greatest of the age." box to my eye and raised my hand between WASHINGTON IS AMAZED. It and the light. The result was the most wonderful yet revealed. The outline of the Smithsonian Institute Scientists Comment very early bids fair to be realized. I don't bones of the hand was most perfect. I had seen nothing like it in the hundreds of experiments I have made. I stepped back to see the effect from a distance, and still could | Washington, D. C., March 15.-Wizard dense in capacity as steel and other mineral see the bones of the hand perfectly. Then Edison's latest discovery, demonstrating his substances through which they have all walked into another room, the one-inch ability to see through a solid block of wood ready passed. I can see great possibilities board partition of which was eleven feet eight inches thick, with the naked eye, by before us in the application of these rays

few days. The size of the box has nothing to do with the results, and the object in having the eye peer into the closed box is kingly to increase the size of the pupil so it will receive more light. This is due to the fact known to every schoolbey that

is will receive more light. This is due to the fact known to every schoolbey that when in strong light the pupil of the eye contracts, and vice versa.

The principle, Mr. Egison explained, is that the crystnis on the screen, whether 7 by 4 feet, as he suggested for use in the white the skeleton of a man, or four liches square, as he used in the pasteboard hax, absorb the Roentzen rays and translate them into a shadow. The nature of this shadow is as mysterious as anything in science. If sundentially, the inventor said, he discovered in his experiments whith the L800 fine fills be visible, so it is apparent that the served in his experiments with the hard of the screen, why the rays have produced photographs.

The principle, Mr. Egison explained, is that the cystnis on the screen, whether 7 by 4 feet, as he suggested for use in the country light. The shadow is an anything the scientific research has led them in the light to more readily and clearly penetrate, the shall be visible, so it is apparent that the screen, Mr. Edison says, the shadow would still be visible, so it is apparent that the screen of the same their nac it may be that in one tube the light to more readily and clearly penetrate, the same two ball on the coveries of Professor Roentgen in relation to the how celebrated X rays. One of these years are the end may be of thin that of the other and thus enable the light to more readily and clearly penetrate.

There are but two officials connected with the Salidsonian Institution whose line of this shadow is as mysterious as anything in science. If supplied with the submitted to the Governor Atlant the scientific research has been until sweet the same two ball to the screen day to the screen day the scientific research has been uring Governor Morton to send the Raines Ilquor tax bill to the screen Morton to send the Raines Ilquor the submitted to any one, and the time two these of the same make built exactly and clearly penetrate.

There are but two officials connected with the Salid rent reality and cl

X rays Because of this accident the rays produce photographs for the reason that they are retained in the chloride of silver Edison has taken a step in advance of other Edison has taken a step in advance of other standard in the chloride of silver Edison has taken a step in advance of other standard in the chloride of silver Edison has taken a step in advance of other standard in the chloride of silver Edison has taken a step in advance of other standard in the chloride of silver Edison has taken a step in advance of other standard in the chloride of silver in the chloride of silver

affect the same substance as ordinary light, and to that accident is due the discovery of X-ray photographs.

Through a Brick Wall.

The Brich I have labored under the disadvantage of being unable to obtain good developed by Dr. William James Morton, of No. 19 East Twenty-eighth street, be fore an Intelligent operation may be perfective plants of the discovery particular.

Through a Brick Wall.

Through a Brick Wall.

The Brick Wall.

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Through a

board box in a dark room and using a much a sing a fluorescent screen, some curious things be made visible on the other with a description of penetrability which has not yet "Numerous dispatches indicating that screen is moved around the room it will been demonstrated." screen is moved around the room it will occasionally become lighted up whenever the mays strike it, indicating that the light traverses only in certain lines from the source. I have tried looking through solid bodies with the aid of such a screen and have had no difficulty in doing it. It is easy to look through the hand, the bones, of course, offering the greatest resistance to the new light. When the light is just right even some of the muscles may be seen on the screen, and traved throughout their length be rays into visible rays—that is, actinic rays.

McKinley is a very much stronger candidate for nomination than he really is they been sent all over the country. One of the leading officials of a press association is also one of McKinley's managers, and dispatches carried by that organization are colored accordingly. These distances to the new light they would most properly be designated by this name of actinic rays.

What these fluorescent screens have the property of doing is converting invisible rays—that is, actinic as here regard than all over the country. One of the leading officials of a press association is also one of McKinley is a very much stronger candidate for nomination than he really is have been sent all over the country. One of the leading officials of a press association is also one of McKinley is a very much stronger candidate for nomination than he really is the very suscent and whether these rays which are called Roent-have and the country. One of the leading officials of a press association is also one of McKinley is a very much stronger candidate for nomination than he really is the totally actinic rays. What is meant by an actinic rays is one which affects chemical changes, which these cridently do, in the silver salts on the negative plate, and it would the leading officials of a press association is also one of McKinley's managers, and dispatches carried by that organization are colored accordingly. These distion la very much trailly is the country. One of the leading officials o

any of those used to take photographs. The remainder was the device I use to view objects through solids with the naked eye. It is an ordinary pasteboard box, six inches square and seven inches deep. In the closed discovery follows another with almost Professor Wright, of Yale, Says the

on the Newest Thing in Science.

I walked into another room, the one-inch board partition of which was eleven feet from the light, and J could still see the bones of the hand. The rays, therefore, penetrated through more than eleven feet of space and a one-inch board partition. Unfortunately the tube after a few moments took one of the eccentric moods that the tubes unacconstably have, and the hand fadded from view.

"Now, if I can make more tubes like that one, and if they will remain stendy, it will be an enay matter to study the entire skeleton. The trouble at present is with the tubes at that. I feel condident, will some for the elected without may apparent change of condition, but of nothing the remains the form of the public feels that is the remedied. They are now affected without may apparent change of condition, but of nothing the remains the remedied. They are now affected without and be removed the story of his latest discovery they may remove there is something that produces the shange, and when I discover what that is the remedy can be applied."

Mr. Edison considers the pain within a few days. The size of the box has nothing to do with the removed the too plan within a few days. The size of the box has nothing to do with the removed the collect in the following the cannel and the condition of these the same of the Raines bill one strong the first of the gold not not appear to the story of his latest discovery they may colled, but doubted not. They had thus a double reason for accepting it on faith.

The weight of opinion among those here and the price is much the story of his latest discovery they may colled, but doubted not. They had thus a double reason for accepting it on faith.

The weight of opinion among those here means and the box has nothing to the care of the too please the size of the box has nothi

on photographic plates, and while so re-inlined affect the geletin on the plates. A hasty reading of this article I am convinced similar rule applies to the taking of photog- that he has made a most important discov- Two More Negatives Necessary Before dency will be effectually snuffed out, and uphs with ordinary light. It is just by ery. He has a most decided advantage over chance in this instance that the X rays the scientists at the Smithsonian Instituect the same substance as ordinary light, tion, as he has a perfectly equipped labor-

ithough to the layman it may appear couched in language which a scientist could looking through an eightineh block understand, and is to me what a scientific Fifty-eighth street, and he and Mr. Zeig-Morton is said to be himself uncertain on of wood with the naked eye is a most marvel- treatise would be to a layman. Since Mr. ler, his manager, procured the keys from a that point and to have been in consultation long result, I think this will be far surpassed Edison has taken up this particular sub- real estate agent. When they tried the door with his legal advisor, Professor Lincoln,

screen, and traced throughout their length, ble rays into visible rays—that is, actinic a better remedy than Salvation Oil. "."

Cathode Rays Will Be of Vast Scientific Value.

"I believe the time is coming when the athode rays will be of vast scientific value. So far as I can see the hope as to If He Signs the Measure It Is know why these rays may not be made of sufficient power to penetrate brick walls. These are opaque substances, but not so

the Broken Glass Can Be Surely Located.

McKinley is a very much stronger candi-

Own Chances.

Believed He Cannot Be

Named for President.

Secret Reason for the Mayor's Re-

fusal to Protest with Mr. Thacher

Against the Bill.

The supporters of McKinley are keenly anxious that Governor Morton shall sign

the Raines bill. They say that if he does

his chances as a candidate for the Presi-

McKinley would then have a walkover.

Even some of Governor Morton's warmest friends believe that if he signs the Raines

# PLATT EXTOLS RAINES'S BILL.

BY RANES BILL Claims That It Will Reduce the Number of Saloons and Relieve the Taxpayers.

> Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt last night, at the Fifth Avenue Hote, announced his views on the Raines bill, and the assaults upon it, as follows:

"There has been so much persistent and malicious misrepresentation of the Raines bill, and so great an amount of wilful misstatement of its provisions and its probable effects when it becomes the law of the State, that it is worth while to plainly state a few incontrovertible facts showing the good results which are sure to follow after it has been placed among the statutes,

'New York has long preserved an unenviable notoriety among her sister States for the number of her saloons. We have staggered along with one drinking place to one hundred and fifty people, while our more sensible neighbors in other States have made out to exist with only one saloon to WILL NOT HEAR PROTESTS. three hundred and seventeen people. It is not denied that the places where liquor is sold will be reduced at least forty per cent, or that between nine thousand and ten thousand saloons will go out of existence at once. Is it necessary to point out the immediate great reduction of poverty and crime which is certain to follow such wise legislation?

"The bill will furnish instant relief to the taxpayers of the State. Every one knows how hard it has been for the fairmers and small property holders everywhere to get the money to pay their taxes during the last four years of Democratic hard times. The State's share of the income from the bill will not be less than \$2,750,000, and the share of the different towns and countles will not be less than \$5,500,000. There is no nonsense about these cold mathematical facts, and the taxpayers will rejoice at the lifting of their burdens, first by reduced State taxes, and second by lessened local taxation. The hard truth is, the measure raises the money to pay one-third of the State's entire expenses every year, and it is believed by those who ought to know that its reduction of local taxes will be nearly the same, thus reducing twothirds of the burdens of the taxpayers in the different localities.

"The bill does as much to take the liquor business out of politics as it is possible for legislation to do. It substitutes one responsible authority which covers the whole State for the hundreds of petty Excise Boards which have thus far existed. It wipes out forever in New York City Tammany Hall's power over the liquor sellers, and releases them from its control over their purses. It makes it impossible for any political organization to harass the liquor interest, and thus does more to purify the politics of the great cities and large towns than any measure ever enacted in the State. And it does all this for about \$150,000 a year, or much the same amount the Board of Excise costs New York City alone.

"It has been charged that the bill takes money from the various charitable institutions. There is not the slightest ground for this impudent falsehood. Charitable institutions do receive support from the moneys received by the Excise Boards of the various cities. A fair example of what will occur under the new law, as compared with the old one, is furnished by a computation of what will happen in the up-the-State city of Rochester, for instance. Last year Rochester's income from licenses was \$105,693. Under the Raines bill she will have forty per cent fewer drinking places, to be sure, but the places left will pay \$255,510, instead of \$105,693; and Rochester's two-thirds of \$255,510 is \$170,340, or \$64,647 more than the city obtained last year. How can her charities suffer? Every city and town is in the same situation, and it is clear that their charities will be helped and not injured by this wholesome law.

"It has been charged that this bill is in the interest of the 'dives.' On the contrary, it will be impossible for a dive to exist under its provisions, Whenever any one of its stringent provisions is violated, the saloon keeper's right to sell is revoked. It has been said that the bill will permit a man to open a saloon wherever he likes, thus threatening desirable residence property. This is as false as the 'dives' story. No saloon can be opened within two hundred feet of a dwelling without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and churches and schools are as safe as they are under the present law.

"The Raines bill makes the liquor dealer a self-respecting citizen. So long as he observes the law his vested rights cannot be infringed. He need not worry over Tammany Hall's exactions in New York; or the demands of the head of the ring in Troy. From the day the bill becomes a law he walks forth a free man, and after he has discharged his obligations to the State no man can make him afraid. It is in the very widest and best sense a bill to secure the liberty of the subject.

"Like all wise and beneficent legislation, this law cannot be made to serve as a respecter of persons. It cannot be used for or against any political party, or for or against any individual, whether that individual be poor or whether that individual be rich. It is the most distinct advance to a higher plane of government in State affairs, and in local affairs as well, that New York has ever known. It serves the very highest interests of true temperance reform, while it is in no sense a sumptuary law. It interferes with no man's eating, and it does not strive to regulate any man's drinking. It is a bill to reduce the amount of poverty and crime throughout the State, and to greatly increase the sum of human happiness among its citizens. It in no fashion whatever interferes with the innocent amusements of the people, while it endeavors to carefully preserve the welfare of every citizen against those who would engage in the liquor business with a reckless and criminal disregard of the rights of others, as well as of the best interests of the State at large. No one will deny that thus far in our history there have been too many such persons engaged in that occupation. There will be fewer of these in it in the future, to the great and lasting benefit of the

ommunity.

"As time advances, and the higher purposes of the act are understood, ie clamor against it will surely cease. It is impossible to a understood." The result of the standard states of the control of the clamor against it will surely cease. It is impossible to deceive the people DO NOT LIKE THE BILL.

ment. All of the political bonors they how aind."

Charles J. Patterson, Brooklyn, said:
"I have not heard the constitutionality the Raines bill questfored. I do not uestion it. It may be urged that it abroates existing contracts, if existing lienses may be so considered; but I do not onsider that licenses are contracts, and elieve that they can be cancelled at any me."

EX-JUDGE DAVIS'S VIEWS.

Believes the Provisions of the Raines me."

Bill Are Entirely Too Harsh

Ex-Judge Noah Davis said of the Raines or regulate excise matters as it is proposed of unconstitutionality. It is and will be opposed by reason of its harshness, its unsufficiently familiar with the Raines bill to give you an opinion as to its constitutionality, nor do I know if pears to be singularly objectionable.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to present personally a petition to Governor Morton at Albany: The petition to Govern do not appear to object to it on the ground

EX-JUDGE DAVIS'S VIEWS. answer to a call signed by Colonel Michael strength and appetite. C. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader of the First Assembly District.

The call stated that the Republicans had passed a bill which would ruln small liquor dealers, and that it was the duty of the peo-Ex-Judge Noah Davis said of the Raines bill yesterday: "The opponents to the bill do not appear to object to it on the ground A committee of five was appointed by the

The committee was composed of John G Vebslage, Michael Kennedy, George Blair James Kehoe and Cornelius McMonagle. A resolution was adopted extending th thanks of the organization to Assemblyma Daniel E. Finn for the stand he took whe the Raines bill was before the Assembly.

Persons Must Make Objections to the Raines Bill Known to the Governor in Writing.

Albahy, N. Y., March 15 .- Few measures, political or otherwise, have bothered the Executive Chamber as the Raines bill is doing. Ever since that measure emerged from the stormy scenes that attended its final passage, Governor Morton and his trusted legal advisers have been worried. The Governor did not at once decide to approve the bill, and he says so himself, in spite of positive assertion to the con-trary.

Sarsaparilla